Air Quality & Storm Water

Integrating Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Water Quality Improvement into Your EMS Objectives

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Air Regs and GHG

- Greenhouse Gases ARE air pollutants and ARE regulated under the Clean Air Act (EPA, 2007)
- GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule
- GHG Tailoring Rule
- New Source Performance Standards for Landfills
- Title V (Part 70) Operating Permits

Title V & GHG Reporting

Refine Metrics & Nail Down Your Benchmark

- Gain an accurate picture of your site's environmental impact
- NMOC and methane concentrations from Tier II
- New cell construction? Contractors can collect data, so you don't have to.
- Understanding nuisances of the rules can make a big difference.

Description	LFG Collection Efficiency	
No active gas collection	0%	
Daily cover and active gas collection	60%	
Intermediate cover and active gas collection	75%	
Final cover (3 ft clay and/or geomembrane) and active gas collection	95%	

40 CFR Subpart HH, Table HH-3 (SWICS, 2009)

Air Compliance Objectives

- Know where you stand set a benchmark and evaluate your progress
- Guidance for when approvals, notifications, and deviation reports are due
- Managing shutdowns related to system maintenance
- Surface emissions monitoring evaluate cover integrity
- GCCS Performance Evaluation (large sites)
- Diagnose and remediate methane migration (all sites)

Storm Water Quality

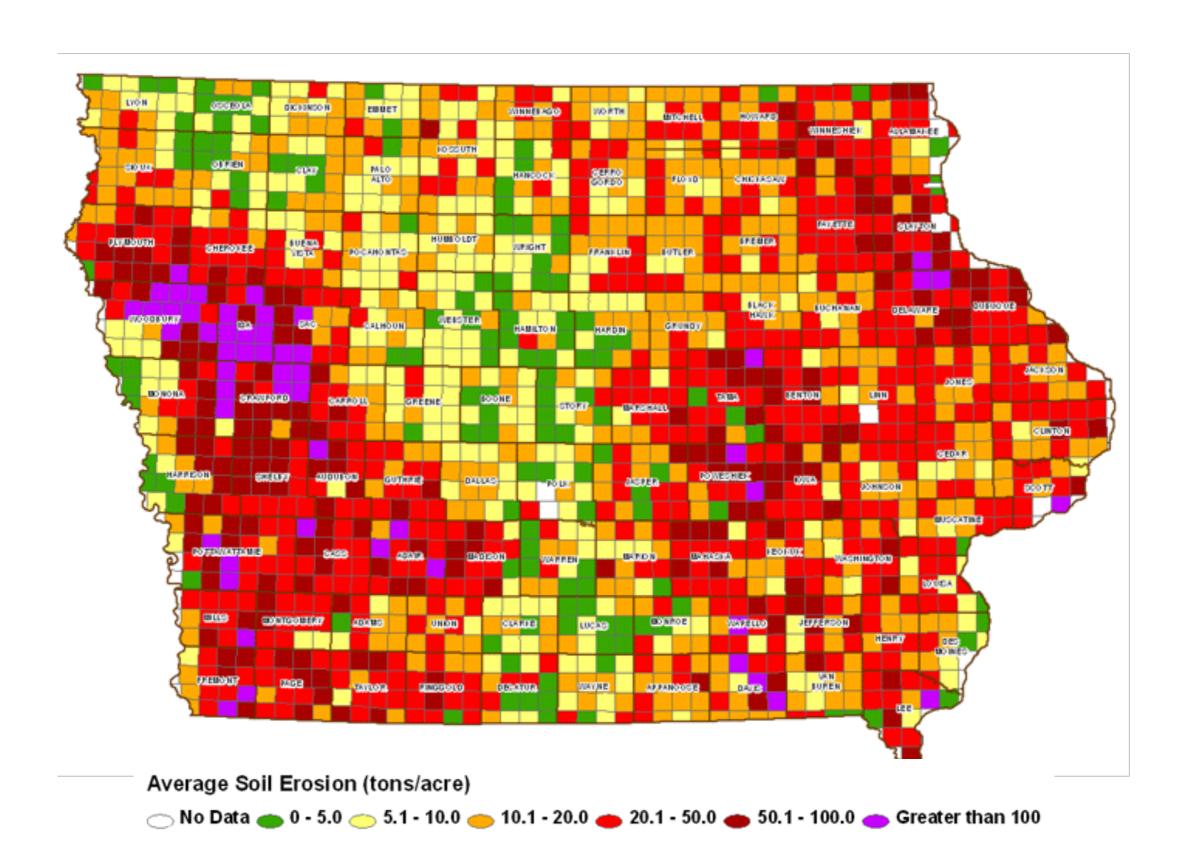
- IDNR NPDES General Permit No. 1 became effective October 1, 2012
- For landfills, we focus on two main issues above all else:
 - Sedimentation and erosion control
 - Eliminating non-storm water discharges (...leachate)

Visual Monitoring

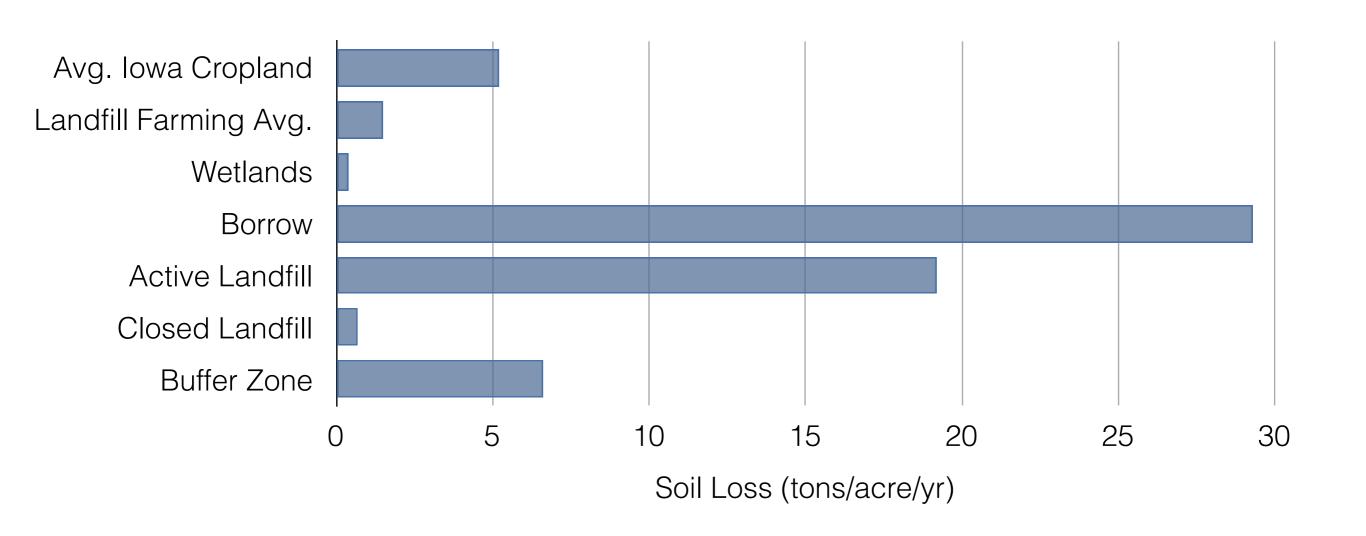
- Color
- Odor
- Clarity
- Solids (floating, settled, suspended)
- Oil Sheen
- Foam
- Other obvious indicators of storm water pollution



Sedimentation and Erosion Control



Quantify Your Benchmark



Leachate Management

The bridge between air quality and storm water



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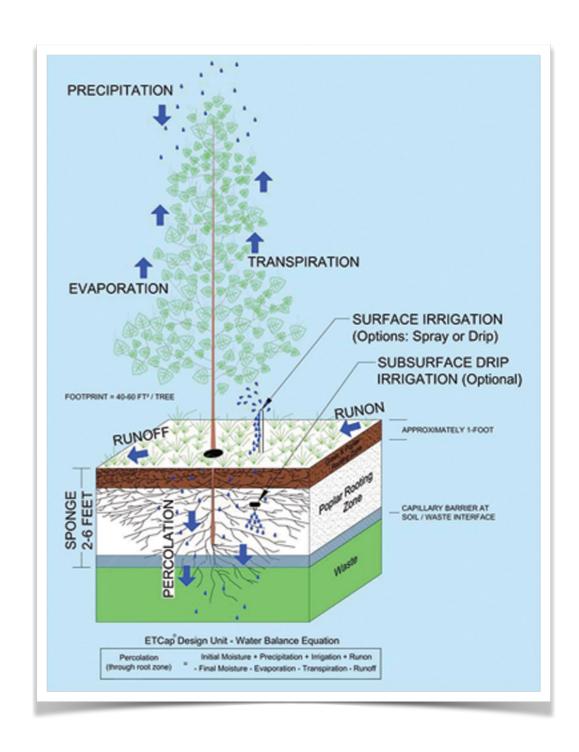
LFG-Fired Leachate Evaporator

- Municipality near Denver, CO
- Trucking ~1.5 MGPY to POTW
- Recirculating ~150K to 500K
 GPY
- Phase 1 in construction now
 - 100 gal/hr leachate
 - 100 scfm LFG
 - 4,000 LF HDPE pipe
 - 7.5 hp booster blower



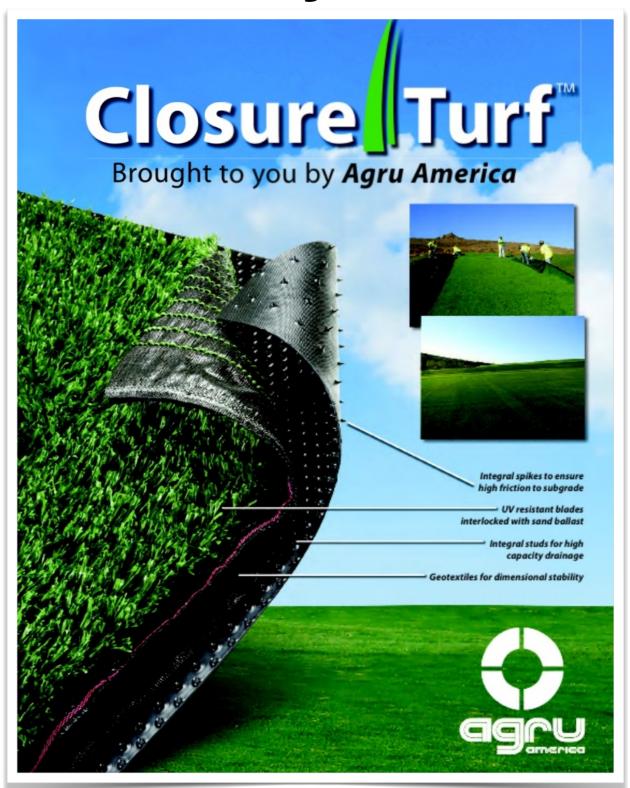
Phytoremediation

- Vetiver grass and/or hybrid poplar trees
- Storm water quality improvement
 - Eliminate infiltration and dry up leachate seeps
 - Control sediment runoff and beneficially use leachate compounds
- Air quality improvement, case study at GCAL
 - 9 acres, 3.5 MG leachate per year
 - 280 ton CO2 reduction per year
- Leachate management costs ~ 1 to 2 cents/gal
 - 2-5 year payback period



Closure Turf Project





Closure Turf Project

- IESI Timber Ridge Landfill Richwoods, MO
- 10 acre sideslope closure
- Proactive approach to capture methane at early stages of generation and reduce storm water infiltration
- Carbon footprint reduced from 291 tons/ac to 58 ton/ac from construction alone
- Immediate recovery of 500 scfm LFG
- Surficial LFG collection, so no vertical wells and significant reduction in condensate



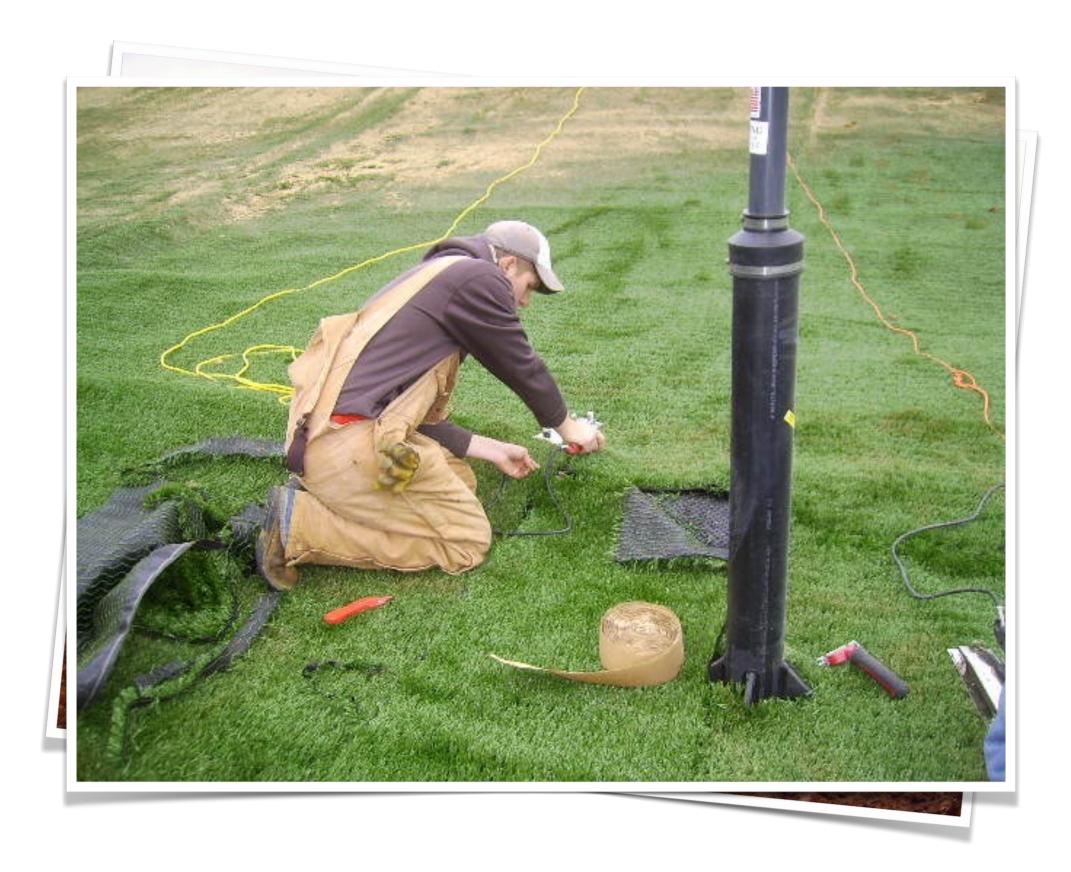
Construction Closure Cost Savings	\$9,200	Per Acre	Initial Capital Savings
GCCS Savings of Surficial vs. Conventional	\$8,500	Per Acre	Minimize or Eliminate Vertical Wells
Post Closure Maintenance Savings	\$51,071	Per Acre	Over 30-year Period
Additional Airspace Revenue	\$30,492	Per Acre	18" Airspace Gained w/ Tipping Fee of \$18/ton
Total Savings	\$99,263	Per Acre	

Monetize Carbon Credits = ~\$175,000 per year

Closure Turf Construction



Closure Turf Construction



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